

**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

Mails.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK VIA OVER.

LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF SYDNEY"
will be despatched for San Francisco.

Amoy, Kobe and Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
roads, and by Steamships and Demerses, and

ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00

To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	393.75.
To Liverpool.....	315.00.
To London.....	330.00.

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will

be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company

No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hankow 10th October 1940

**CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**
**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES, AND EUROPE**

STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.
THE British Steamship

"PARTHIA,"
3,127 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander
will be despatched for AMOY, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE (via INLAND SEA) YOKO-
HAMA & YANCOIVER. R.C. on FRIDAY

To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA," on the 24th Oct. and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 7th Nov.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria... (Mex.)	\$210.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	275.00
To Liverpool	320.00

To London..... 325.00
To other European Points at proportiona
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Office
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 10th Oct.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and

should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hankow, 8th October, 1880.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUE

PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, ALSO.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT

**SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.**

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill
of Lading for the principal places
RUSSIA.*

ON SUNDAY, the 27th day of October 1889, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain Supper, with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m.
Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m.
Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m., on the 26th
October, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent
board; they must be left at the Agency's Office
Contents and Value of Packages are regulated

The Steamer has splendid Accommodations and carries a Doctor and Stewards.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents

Advertisements.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED.

DAKIN'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

DAKIN'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Highly antiseptic and most agreeable and efficacious.

Its perfume is delicate and pleasing.

Glass stoppered bottles, 75 cents; per dozen, \$4.

DAKIN'S PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Gives and preserves a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth.

Glass stoppered bottles, 50 cents.

DAKIN'S ORIENTAL DENTIFRICE.

Slightly astringent and peculiarly useful in cases of soft or tender gums.

Glass stoppered bottles, 50 cents.

DAKIN'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

An excellent preservative of the teeth and with a refreshing aromatic flavour.

China pots, 50 cents.

DAKIN'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

Has all the astringent and preservative properties of the Areca Nut combined with aromatics.

China Pots, 50 cents.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 7th October, 1889.

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.

Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure Phenol or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the skin, and for preventing contagion from fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.

They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL.

In Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

MEDIUM.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 30 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

TOILET SOAP.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.25.

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.

In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL PESTILENTIAL PARASITES.

It is never tiresome, perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, size, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET SOAPS.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds, the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time, as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE.—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—

ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S, COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S, PEAR'S, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, October 8th.

The elections have resulted as follows:—

Moderates.....230 votes.

Radical Republicans.....125

Royalists.....109

Bonapartists.....58

Boulangists.....47

(From the *Diario*.)

MADRID, October 2nd.

The trouble between the Sultan of Morocco and the Spanish Government has terminated satisfactorily, the captives held by the Rifians being released.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

M. Fiquet, Governor-General of Tonquin, who arrived by the last French mail, left for Saigon this morning, by the man-of-war *Sandra*.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence of all others.

A RATHER cynical toast runs thus: "Woman—She requires no eulogy; she speaks for herself."

LAWYER'S Clerk Will you take a chair, miss? Boston Girl—No, thank you, I wouldn't know what to do with it. But I'll sit down if I may.

A MAN found in possession of five balls of raw opium without a permit, was to-day fined by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse \$100 or three months' hard labour.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Grau, Hungary, enjoys an income of over \$400,000. It was a wise Irishman who said: "For a nice, quiet, clanc, clanc, easy job, I'd like to be a Bishop's air."

ACCORDING to the analyst, the worst enemies of the human race are the doctors, who, trying to prolong our miserable existence in a world full of death-traps, simply add one pill to the number.

THE experience of the Electric Light Committee in Leeds has been that incandescent lamps become useless after a life of 870 to 900 hours, though the filaments have a nominal life of 1,000 hours.

"My dear Julia," said one of the fascinating creatures, "how beautiful your complexion is in this dim light!" "Oh, thank you," sweetly responded Julia; "and how lovely you look in the dark!"

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THREE generations of one family are now serving in the Royal Engineers. They are General Sir Alexander Cunningham, Colonel Cunningham, and Lieutenant Cunningham. General Cunningham was gazetted in 1831.

MISS PAULINE FRANCAIS, in default of any attempt at *Have's* carcase, will begin her *Via dolorosa* to Melbourne by the *Afghan*, to-morrow. She swears she will never be taken back alive. Well, don't make a mess, Polly.

A STATEMENT that the Order of Foresters was the wealthiest friendly society in the world, possessing a capital of £1,811,153, contradicted by another that the Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows has a capital of £4,806,735.

ACCORDING to recent statistics 654 people were killed in France from 1852 to 1882 by lightning. Of these, 487 were men and 166 women. The majority of the deaths occurred in the open field, and not in the mountainous regions, as might be supposed.

AN acute American observer has recorded that "the only indication of the advanced years of the actors is in the appearance of her elbows, which show the wrinkles of age." So like Achilles, even the tough-old-hens of the colonial stage have a vulnerable spot.

MRS. JONES (clerk)—If possible, sir, I should like to go to my grandmother's funeral to-day. Head of firm—Certainly. But I hope for propriety's sake, Jones, that you won't go in that white flannel tennis suit I saw you sneak in behind your desk this morning.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR QUINCY made another raid on a gambling club (7) last night on Gough Street, and succeeded in arresting three of the inmates. Mr. Wodehouse ordered them to prison for three months with hard labor, to produce a healthy appetite.

DR. HENRY, a Melbourne medico, told an audience the other day that there were seventeen different tribes of microbes located in the human mouth, by means of which disease often communicated.

So you see, in spite of his protestations, the person is a dangerous man in society.

THE hawk who the day before yesterday charged a young man named Li, at the Police Court with having fired a "pepper box" at him last December for refusing to lend him five dollars without security, told a very nice story, and would probably have managed his case as successfully as he has done.

The defendant in "limbo," had it not turned out that this very same hawk accused another man last December of the identical offence for which the accused had to go to goal for six months. The whole charge being false on the face of it, the presiding Magistrate, Mr. Wodehouse, dismissed the case and released the prisoner this morning.

In America Judge Ridley recently had before him a young man charged with the heinous crime of kissing a young woman against her will. As to what constitutes "consent" in a case of this kind the bachelor judge delivered the following able and exhaustive opinion:—"If a man kiss a woman without her consent, expressed or implied, he would be guilty of a battery. By expressed consent I mean a declared willingness to be kissed, and by implied consent I mean such consent on her part as would lead a man with whom she is coquetting to suppose that she wished to be kissed and then and there desired him to comply with her wishes."

In making mention of the unfortunate destruction of the temples at Peking on the 18th ult. by lightning, we did not consider it necessary to describe the style of architecture, etc., of these structures; but since the *Daily Press* has thought fit to publish a letter by an American missionary, the Rev. Dr. Happer, which may mislead the public, we will give a short account of the *Ch'ien-t'ing*, or "Temple for prayers for a plentiful year." This building was built during the reign of the Emperor Jung Lu, of the Ming dynasty, some time in the fifteenth century. It contained eighty-one rooms with walls built, not of marble, as stated, but of jade stone of the Han dynasty A.D. 800, and was the highest building in China of this character. The principal work of this costly temple consisted entirely of the "Ch'ien-t'ing," a very expensive aromatic wood much prized by the Chinese and supposed to have many miraculous powers, so that during the progress of the fire on the 18th ult. the air for miles around was laden with a strong aromatic smell, caused through the burning of the *Ch'ien-t'ing* wood-work. The cost of this temple is put down in certain historical works at not less than forty-three million taels, and was always considered to be the costliest edifice in the whole of the Chinese Empire. The only remains of this once costly temple now consist of a lot of cracked, begrimed white jade stone pillars about promiscuously, and bits of half-burnt *Ch'ien-t'ing* aromatic wood, which are occasionally stolen by workmen, occupied at present in clearing the site for a new edifice, and sold at high prices to Pekingese—not as souvenirs of the late fire, but on account of their intrinsic value as aromatic wood.

It is now alleged in England against Zola's works that they familiarise the democracy with the crimes of the aristocracy.

In defence of the fashion of flitting with grooms English society girls urge that they are impelled to this course by "the shameless manner in which the married women mop up the young men."

THE full moon last night so affected a Chinaman who had just returned from Saigon that he jumped off a wharf and was about for a couple of hours, with a view to throwing himself into the naturally drowned. A boat picked him up, and he asked to be put ashore handy to some shop where he could buy opium and finish himself. Mr. Wodehouse sent him to the Tung-wa Hospital.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March "Charlie Boy".....Parr

Lancers "Faust up to date".....Lancs

Value "Trot in Rose".....Walden

Pole "Trot in Rose".....Walden

Quadrille "Spanish Beauty".....Relle

Gala "Kassatin".....Winterbottom

ABOUT 4.30 this morning a copper-smith's shop at Yau-ma-ti caught fire. Some of the inmates jumped out of the windows, and one or two were slightly hurt. Inspector Bremner was in prompt attendance with a manual, and Sergeant Harkins, with the floating fire-engine, followed. A missionary school at the back was in danger for some time, but in the end all damage was confined to the copper-smith's.

GREATER advance seems to have been made in the displacement of wood and coal as fuel than in almost any other part of the world. Naphtha dregs are used everywhere, and the railroads and manufacturing have adopted the new fuel to the exclusion of the usual articles. It is fully 35 per cent cheaper than either wood or coal, occupies much less space in storage, and can be handled more readily. Its use has already become common for domestic purposes, and it is rapidly supplanting all other means of furnishing heat.

A CURIOUS manuscript, preserved in a Devonshire family, throws some interesting light on school life at Eton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is a record of the school expenses of the sons of Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth, and includes the following items: "A breast of mutton, 10d.; a small chicken, 4d.; a week's board, 3s. each, besides the wood burned in their chamber; an old woman for sweeping and cleaning, 2d.; mending a shoe, 1d.; three candles, 9d.; a book, 'Expositio' Fabii, 4d.; two pairs of shoes, 1s. 4d.; two bunches of wax lights, 1d." The total expenses of an ordinary scholar in the year 1514 were about £5 per annum. The Cavendish boys would cost a larger sum, for they had, among other luxuries, a man-servant to wait upon them.

THE PRAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

There has been but little delay in proceeding with the Pray Reclamation scheme since the passing of the Ordinance in May last. Two months had to be allowed for the assessment of marine lot owners, and another month for signing the agreements. Many have already signed, and the rest are only holding back pending the settlement of the question of interest. As they point out, it may be several years before the work in respect to their frontage is completed, and they will have to stand out of their money so long, so they want interest. Negotiations with the Government are going on, and will probably result in an allowance of 5 per cent. The £75,000 or so which is to be paid as a first instalment, when the work is started, and the whole of the money paid, is to be by instalments during the month, tenders will be applied for and discussed by the Executive, in conjunction with the representatives of the lot-owners. In a month or six weeks the work will probably be commenced, and may be inaugurated publicly. Certainly the magnitude of the undertaking would justify a certain amount of festivity and oration. The work will be done in sections. There are seven sections along the Pray, and each will divide two sections. The owners on each section will be responsible for the cost of that portion, so that those who live deep water will have considerably more to pay than those whose lots abut on the shallower water. About 500 feet by 150 are at present being reclaimed down at West Point by the Government and the Wharf and Godown Co. The greater Reclamation will probably begin in connection therewith. The way it will be begun will be that junk laden with large stones will be discharged to the outer edge, and a broad base of *pierre perdue*—in some places 60 feet deep, and sloping at an angle of about forty-five degrees on each side, will be formed. This will reach to the surface, and the next year, in July, for about two hours each tide, the work of building the sea-wall will have to be pushed on. At the same time the enclosed space will be filled up with earth, probably excavated at Lap-shan. As each section approaches completion another will be commenced, but the new portion will not be ready for building on for at least twelve months. It is almost settled that the Naval and Military Reclamation scheme will be carried on in co-operation, joining at the Recreation Club, so that new roads running east and west will be constructed right along.

CHINESE IDEAS ON THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

We have before us a printed pamphlet in Chinese, being the draft of a petition which was signed by a number of Chinese merchants in this colony, in which the Government is requested to devise some special methods for the protection of Chinese merchants from the machinations of their defaulting countrymen. The pamphlet in question is a very indifferent specimen of Chinese literary composition, and the sentiments expressed in the first part of the petition, alleging that some Chinese are in the habit of making bankruptcy the means of acquiring wealth, and inferring that this is a habit peculiar to Chinese, are in our opinion unjustified, one-sided, and unfair. The numerous factory in the assertion "that westerners are never (sic) guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy," speaks for itself. We give a liberal translation of this petition and propose at an early date to have something to say on a subject that has a wide public interest.

Owing to the recent frequent absconding of debtors and the difficulty of having justice done, it is proposed to draw up a petition to be signed by the entire (Chinese) community of Hongkong, and to be asked to bring the matter before His Excellency, the Governor, and asking him to devise some remedy for the present evil state of affairs. The petition having been drawn up, printed copies of it are now distributed for the information of the people so that they may be prepared, when requested to do so, to affix their signatures, or shop seals.

DRAFT OF PETITION.

The petition of the entire community of Chinese merchants in the colony of Hongkong humbly prays that a benevolent exercise of the gubernatorial powers may be put forth for the purpose of restricting the action of bankrupts as a means of protecting the interests of commerce as a whole.

The oldest amongst the petitioners have traded in this colony for over forty years, and the youngest for twenty years, and upwards, and the happy state of their affairs and their peaceful life have been mainly owing to the benevolent government they have lived under. There have been of late bankruptcies in daily increasing numbers, and business in consequence has greatly decreased. This state of affairs is difficult to put a stop to, owing to the British law legalizing bankruptcy. Amongst Westerners to be a bankrupt means the loss of "face," whereas amongst a certain class of Chinese to declare bankruptcy means an endeavor to defraud. The Government has the means to investigate property and assets of Westerners, whilst the property and assets of a Chinese are known only to himself; hence the law applying to Westerners should not obtain with the Chinese. The following instances may be cited to expose the frauds practised by Chinese bankrupts to obtain their ends, which since the numerous failures through speculations in lands and houses in former years have become daily on the increase in the various trades of Hongkong, and have caused much loss to honest traders, and have caused the Chinese to have started business in the colony, first remove their portable valuables, placing them in other places, and then close their shop doors and declare themselves bankrupt. There are those who, having borrowed large amounts from others, convey this money to their own homes, in their native towns, and then declare themselves bankrupt. There are again those who first make good their own escape, leaving their *soh's* (employees) to file a petition of bankruptcy for them. There are those who, owing more than they can pay, take the opportunity of being pressed for money to declare themselves bankrupt. There are those who having transported all their ready cash to a safe place leave a lot of goods and chattels to be divided amongst their creditors when they have been adjudicated bankrupt. There are others who, having first removed all their goods to another place, leave only the furniture of shops to their creditors and then declare themselves bankrupt. Others open shops with the deliberate intention of going into bankruptcy as soon as it suits their purpose. Others, seeing one one go into bankruptcy with no reason in the world for such a step, also follow suit. There are again those who, because bankrupt, as it were, to-day, and not long afterwards we see them opening up a new line of business. There are those who having declared themselves bankrupts in Hongkong keep on a thriving business in other places. Again, there are those who, failing in their designs, produce a false balance sheet to get out of their frauds, and finding this device fails, say that a large amount of money is shrewdly expected from some place or other in order to gain time, and when a favorable opportunity offers, abscond with all their belongings. So many and various are the devices resorted to, that it is hard for the pen to describe them in toto. Moreover, there is a numerous class of men here, who transfer their business interests, shares and landed property to the names of their wives, concubines, sons or daughters, or perhaps utilise the names of some intimate friends or relatives for the purpose of nominally transferring their property, and then declare themselves bankrupts and hence it follows that these men turn out after bankruptcy to be richer than they were ever before. In one instance not long ago there was a certain individual who, while filing a petition in bankruptcy in Hongkong, was building magnificent houses in his own village, and is a well-known and authentic fact that he is worth at the present time not far from a hundred thousand taels. There is again a class of men who, having defrauded others, board up this money in their native towns and then make a clean thing of it by absconding, leaving absolutely nothing for their creditors. When such frauds become known, the distance placed by the defaulter renders it difficult for the creditors to inquire into his circumstances, and to follow him up, whereabouts being known, the Chinese officials are communicated with by the Hongkong Government asking them to take the matter in hand, but the eyes of the Chinese authorities view monetary suits of law in a trivial light, and the mandarins attend to the matter when they have the leisure to do so, hence the difficulties of obtaining pecuniary redress which is a further incentive to such men for making Hongkong the basis of operations to perpetrate frauds, and then decamp with the fruits of their successful swindling.

The number of traders who have failed, commencing from February of this year to the present date, is over forty, and the total amount of their liabilities is considerably over two millions of dollars. Some of them had really goods on their hands and credit outside, which taken together would have covered their liabilities; these defaulters beguiled their creditors by the statement that as soon as they had collected their outstanding accounts and sold their goods they would be able to pay every cent, but once having turned everything into ready cash, these worthless immediately absconded. By such conduct how can commerce be prosecuted? Moreover such shops are as shaky, when inquired into by their creditors, answer that their affairs are not what they seem and in time all will be well, yet by such instances it is not sufficient for any one to tremble for the principles of commercial intercourse?

In every commercial emporium the flow of money necessarily is unceasing, and those who declare themselves before the Registrar as bankrupts are put down as "poor-men." Following this principle, the bankrupt's life and actions should be in accordance with a poor man's circumstances, and yet we find these men in dress and eat as rich men do, moving about in state in private sedan chairs. This proves the cunning and slippery ways of such men to the detriment of the good and honest. They have no way of adapting themselves to their reduced circumstances, and so as soon as they find trade to be bad and not as flourishing as before they close their shop doors and declare themselves bankrupt. Taking the whole circumstances into consideration, therefore, it is right to predict that such men while making the name of bankruptcy, in reality turn it into an opportunity for defrauding others of their hard earned gains. The practice of harming others to benefit themselves may be likened to the act of setting fire to one's house in order to obtain the money of his insurance policy. Unless, therefore, stringent methods be adopted, many and frequent will be the occurrences of such cases. Of late there have been certain persons who have endeavored to enrich themselves substantially by first running away and then asking their brothers or relatives to report bankruptcy on their behalf. Still another class have fraudulently bribed some of their own creditors to use their names to help put through their bankruptcy. The minds that have concocted such schemes bear the same relation in point of fact to the brains that scheme the perfection of any kind of piracy and highway robbery.

Laws have been made for the benefit of the people; hence, if laws are found to be applicable or otherwise, these have been sometimes repealed. We have seen this done in many cases here, where the laws were necessary to be altered for the good of the people of Hongkong. Forced by circumstances therefore, we, the undersigned petitioners, tearfully present our grievances to the Honorable the Registrar General, begging him to put them before His Excellency the Governor, who knowing the difficulties attendant on commerce will surely devise some method for the solution of the matter in question. And we pray that in any case of bankruptcy coming before him he will order strict inquiries to be made in the matter, or lay obstacles in the path of the would-be bankrupt, compelling the man to come to a personal arrangement with his creditors to return at least one half of his debts in liquidation; and also that the man cannot declare himself bankrupt unless he be found

armed lukong, pulled off to the junk indicated, and found four men on board. They were arrested, and on the 1st being searched a lot of very antiquated guns, several revolvers and daggers, some stink-pots, a lot of powder and ball, a few, and a kitten were found, and annexed. The prisoners were locked up, and the police went out again to see if any more of the same ilk were loose. They saw a small boat, built for two people, rowing off with five men in it, who, on being caught, turned out to have a lot more rusty old muzzle loaders with them. They also were arrested, and when the station was reached were thrust into a cell, preparatory to being searched. This turned out an injudicious course, for, when a lamp was obtained and the cell-door was re-opened, one of the prisoners fired from his gun, smashing one of Hanson's fingers. The men simultaneously dashed out, and got into the street, the police following. The difficulties of the chase were increased by the similarity in dress between the plain clothes lukongs and the pirates, but Bryan kept his eye on one of the men, and brought him down with a bullet. Another jumped into the wharf, followed by a lukong, and was recaptured by Hanson, who did not stop to consider his injuries. Three others were surrounded in a barber's shop, and after a struggle two were again incarcerated, the third escaping. The eight men were brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, and remanded.

Another and more successful case of piracy is also engaging the attention of the police just now. About a fortnight ago a junk which sailed out of Hongkong was captured by pirates about ten miles away. Instead of following the usual piratical routine, packing the crew below, with big stones piled on the hatch, and sailing off with all the cargo, the freebooters appraised the value of the cargo, and agreed to release the boat on payment of that amount. As there was not so much money on board one of the junk's crew was taken away as a hostage and the boats parted. The hostage got away a day or two ago. He said that he was taken off to a hut on the hills around Cape Collinson, on this island, and guarded by four men night and day. As there was no sign of his being ransomed, his captors got tired of the situation, and released him. The other night Detective Inspector Stanton, with a small force, and searching the hillside down there when they saw a junk, apparently derelict, and on boarding it found that it was the piratical boat. It had been deserted.

THE PRAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

There has been but little delay in proceeding with the Pray Reclamation scheme since the passing of the Ordinance in May last. Two months had to be allowed for the assessment of marine lot owners, and another month for signing the agreements. Many have already signed, and the rest are only holding back pending the settlement of the question of interest. As they point out, it may be several years before the work in respect to their frontage is completed, and they will have to stand out of their money so long, so they want interest. Negotiations with the Government are going on, and will probably result in an allowance of 5 per cent. The £75,000 or so which is to be paid as a first instalment, when the work is started, and the whole of the money paid, is to be by instalments during the month, tenders will be applied for and discussed by the Executive, in conjunction with the representatives of the lot-owners. In a month or six weeks the work will probably be commenced, and may be inaugurated publicly. Certainly the magnitude of the undertaking would justify a certain amount of festivity and oration. The work will be done in sections. There are seven sections along the Pray, and each will divide two sections. The owners on each section will be responsible for the cost of that portion, so that those who live deep water will have considerably more to pay than those whose lots abut on the shallower water. About 500 feet by 150 are at present being reclaimed down at West Point by the Government and the Wharf and Godown Co. The greater Reclamation will probably begin in connection therewith. The way it will be begun will be that junk laden with large stones will be discharged to the outer edge, and a broad base of *pierre perdue*—in some places 60 feet deep, and sloping at an angle of about forty-five degrees on each side, will be formed. This will reach to the surface, and the next year, in July, for about two hours each tide, the work of building the sea-wall will have to be pushed on. At the same time the enclosed space will be filled up with earth, probably excavated at Lap-shan. As each section approaches completion another will be commenced, but the new portion will not be ready for building on for at least twelve months. It is almost settled that the Naval and Military Reclamation scheme will be carried on in co-operation, joining at the Recreation Club, so that new roads running east and west will be constructed right along.

CHINESE IDEAS ON THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

We have before us a printed pamphlet in Chinese, being the draft of a petition which was signed by a number of Chinese merchants in this colony, in which the Government is requested to devise some special methods for the protection of Chinese merchants from the machinations of their defaulting countrymen. The pamphlet in question is a very indifferent specimen of Chinese literary composition, and the sentiments expressed in the first part of the petition, alleging that some Chinese are in the habit of making bankruptcy the means of acquiring wealth, and inferring that this is a habit peculiar to Chinese, are in our opinion unjustified, one-sided, and unfair. The numerous factory in the assertion "that westerners are never (sic) guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy," speaks for itself. We give a liberal translation of this petition and propose at an early date to have something to say on a subject that has a wide public interest.

Owing to the recent frequent absconding of debtors and the difficulty of having justice done, it is proposed to draw up a petition to be signed by the entire (Chinese) community of Hongkong, and to be asked to bring the matter before His Excellency, the Governor, and asking him to devise some remedy for the present evil state of affairs. The petition having been drawn up, printed copies of it are now distributed for the information of the people so that they may be prepared, when requested to do so, to affix their signatures, or shop seals.

DRAFT OF PETITION.

The petition of the entire community of Chinese merchants in the colony of Hongkong humbly prays that a benevolent exercise of the gubernatorial powers may be put forth for the purpose of restricting the action of bankrupts as a means of protecting the interests of commerce as a whole.

The oldest amongst the petitioners have traded in this colony for over forty years, and the youngest for twenty years, and upwards, and the happy state of their affairs and their peaceful life have been mainly owing to the benevolent government they have lived under. There have been of late bankruptcies in daily increasing numbers, and business in consequence has greatly decreased. This state of affairs is difficult to put a stop to, owing to the British law legalizing bankruptcy. Amongst Westerners to be a bankrupt means the loss of "face," whereas amongst a certain class of Chinese to declare bankruptcy means an endeavor to defraud. The Government has the means to investigate property and assets of Westerners, whilst the property and assets of a Chinese are known only to himself; hence the law applying to Westerners should not obtain with the Chinese. The following instances may be cited to expose the frauds practised by Chinese bankrupts to obtain their ends, which since the numerous failures through speculations in lands and houses in former years have become daily on the increase in the various trades of Hongkong, and have caused much loss to honest traders, and have caused the Chinese to have started business in the colony, first remove their portable valuables, placing them in other places, and then close their shop doors and declare themselves bankrupt. There are those who, having borrowed large amounts from others, convey this money to their own homes, in their native towns, and then declare themselves bankrupt. There are again those who first make good their own escape, leaving their *soh's* (employees) to file a petition of bankruptcy for them. There are those who, owing more than they can pay, take the opportunity of being pressed for money to declare themselves bankrupt. There are those who having transported all their ready cash to a safe place leave a lot of goods and chattels to be divided amongst their creditors when they have been adjudicated bankrupt. There are others who, having first removed all their goods to another place, leave only the furniture of shops to their creditors and then declare themselves bankrupt. Others open shops with the deliberate intention of going into bankruptcy as soon as it suits their purpose. Others, seeing one one go into bankruptcy with no reason in the world for such a step, also follow suit. There are again those who, because bankrupt, as it were, to-day, and not long afterwards we see them opening up a new line of business. There are those who having declared themselves bankrupts in Hongkong keep on a thriving business in other places. Again, there are those who, failing in their designs, produce a false balance sheet to get out of their frauds, and finding this device fails, say that a large amount of money is shrewdly expected from some place or other in order to gain time, and when a favorable opportunity offers, abscond with all their belongings. So many and various are the devices resorted to, that it is hard for the pen to describe them in toto. Moreover, there is a numerous class of men here, who transfer their business interests, shares and landed property to the names of their wives, concubines, sons or daughters, or perhaps utilise the names of some intimate friends or relatives for the purpose of nominally transferring their property, and then declare themselves bankrupts and hence it follows that these men turn out after bankruptcy to be richer than they were ever before. In one instance not long ago there was a certain individual who, while filing a petition in bankruptcy in Hongkong, was building magnificent houses in his own village, and is a well-known and authentic fact that he is worth at the present time not far from a hundred thousand taels. There is again a class of men who, having defrauded others, board up this money in their native towns and then make a clean thing of it by absconding, leaving absolutely nothing for their creditors. When such frauds become known, the distance placed by the defaulter renders it difficult for the creditors to inquire into his circumstances, and to follow him up, whereabouts being known, the Chinese officials are communicated with by the Hongkong Government asking them to take the matter in hand, but the eyes of the Chinese authorities view monetary suits of law in a trivial light, and the mandarins attend to the matter when they have the leisure to do so, hence the difficulties of obtaining pecuniary redress which is a further incentive to such men for making Hongkong the basis of operations to perpetrate frauds, and then decamp with the fruits of their successful swindling.

The number of traders who have failed, commencing from February of this year to the present date, is over forty, and the total amount of their liabilities is considerably over two millions of dollars. Some of them had really goods on their hands and credit outside, which taken together would have covered their liabilities; these defaulters beguiled their creditors by the statement that as soon as they had collected their outstanding accounts and sold their goods they would be able to pay every cent, but once having turned everything into ready cash, these worthless immediately absconded. By such conduct how can commerce be prosecuted? Moreover such shops are as shaky, when inquired into by their creditors, answer that their affairs are not what they seem and in time all will be well, yet by such instances it is not sufficient for any one to

and cannot be made to understand it, when he is told.

Two results of this mechanical union of creeds are very noteworthy. The first is the violence done to the innate instinct of order, an instinct for which the Chinese are especially distinguished, which is conspicuously displayed in the elaborate machinery of the carefully graded ranks of officials, from the first to the tenth, each marked by its own badge, and having its own special limitations. Something analogous to this might certainly have been looked for in the Chinese pantheon, but nothing of the sort is found. It is vain to inquire of a Chinese, which divinity is supposed to be the greater, Yu Huang, or Buddha. Even in the "Temples-to-all-the-gods," the order is merely arbitrary and accidental, subject to constant variations. There is no regular gradation of authority in the spirit world of the Chinese, but such utter confusion as if found on earth would be equivalent to chronic anarchy. This state of things is seen in a still more conspicuous manner in the "Halls of the Three Religions" (San Chiao Tang), where the images of Confucius, of Buddha, and of Lao-tse are placed in close harmony. The poet of honour is in the centre, and this we should expect to be conceded to Confucius, or if not to him—since he made no claim of any kind to divinity—then to Lao-tse. There is good reason to think that this question of precedence has been in bygone days the occasion of acrimonious disputes, but in all the instances of which we happen to have heard, it has been settled in favour of Buddha, albeit a foreigner!

Another significant result of the union of all beliefs in China, is the debasement of man's moral nature to the lowest level found in any of the creeds. This is in accordance with a law, akin to that by which a baser currency invariably displaces that which is better. All the lofty maxims of Confucianism have been wholly ineffective in guarding the Confucianists from fear of the goblins and devils which figure so largely in Taoism. It has often been remarked, and with every appearance of truth, that there is no other civilised nation in existence which is under such bondage to superstition and credulity as the Chinese. Wealthy merchants and learned scholars are not ashamed to be seen on the two days of the month set apart for that purpose, worshipping the fox, the wasp, the hedgehog, the snake, and the rat, all of which in printed placards are styled "Their Excellencies," and are thought to have an important effect on human destiny. It is not many years since the most prominent statesman in China fell on his knees before a water-snake which some one had been pleased to represent as an embodiment of Lung Wang, the god of floods, himself supposed to be the incarnation of an official of a former dynasty, whose success in dealing with brimming rivers was held to be miraculous. This Lung Wang is generally regarded as the minor deity in regions adjacent to waterways, but at a little distance in the interior, the god of war, Kuan Ti, is much more likely to be worshipped for the same purpose, but sometimes both are supplanted by the Kuan Yin Pu Sa or Goddess of Mercy. To a Chinese this does not seem at all irrational, for his mind is free from all presumptions as to the unity of nature, and it is very hard for him to appreciate the absurdity, even when it is demonstrated to him. In connection with these prayers for rain, another curious and most significant fact has often been brought to our notice. In the famous Chinese novel called the "Travels to the West," one of the principal characters was originally a monkey hatched from a stone, and by slow degrees of evolution developed into a man. In some places this imaginary being is worshipped as a rain god, to the exclusion of both Lung Wang and Kuan Ti. No instance could put in a clearer light than this the total lack in China of any dividing line between the real and the fictitious. To a western mind, causes and effects are correlative. What may be the conditions of cause and effect in the mind of a Chinese, who says to a non-existent monkey to induce a fall of rain, we are not able to conjecture.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

THE PAY OF AUTHORS.

Little is known, says William Andrews in "Illustrations," of the remuneration of authors until the days of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Before this time literary men, as a rule depended on the generosity of patrons for their means of support, and, as an acknowledgment of their obligations, dedicated their works to them. The dedications were frequently made in most fulsome terms. The position of the writer was certainly a very mean one; indeed, it might fitly be pronounced degrading; when he had exhausted his possibilities of patronage he starved. It was Johnson—the giant in the world of letters—who broke through the objectionable custom and taught the author to look to the reading public for support, and not to a wealthy patron.

Older, in one of his manuscripts, says that "Hansard" was told by the statement. It appears, from a publication of Robert Greene, in 1593, the price of a drama was 30 nobles, or about £6 13s. 4d. of current coin. Small must have been the literary pay of Spenser, Butler and Otway, for they feared to die for want of the simple necessities of life. Milton sold "Paradise Lost" for £5 down, to be followed by £15 if a second and third large editions were required. The first edition consisted of 1500 copies, and in two years the balance was not disposed of until five years later. This powerful poem, when given to the world, met with some adverse criticism. The poet Walter wrote of it thus: "The old, blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered a merit, it hath no other."

Gray received only £40 for the whole of his poems. He presented the copyright of his famous "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" to Dodsley, feeling that it was beneath the dignity of a gentleman to make money with his pen. The lucky publisher quite agreed with him, and cleared about £1000 by the publication. Pope's translation of Homer yielded him about £8000. He was assisted in the work by William Broome, a scholar, who was the author of a volume of verse. John Henley thus refers to the circumstance:

Pope came off clean with Homer; but, they say, Broome was before, and kindly says the way. Gay made £1,000 by his "Fables." He was paid £400 for the "Beggars Opera," and for the second part, "Polly," £1000. Rich, the theatrical manager, profited to a far greater extent from the "Beggars Opera" than the author. The contemporary jest was that it made Gay rich and Rich gay.

Dr. Johnson sold the copyright of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" for £500, and he thought that amount fairly represented the value of the work. "The great lexicographer," as Miss Plunkerton called him, placed no high value on the performance of his friend, but the book publisher found in the "Vicar of Wakefield" a gold mine. Goldsmith was paid £21 for "The Traveller." It was the work that established his reputation.

official works. Hayley received for his "Life of Cowper" £1,000, and Southey £900 for his life of the same poet. The life of "William Waverley" was sold for £4000. Bishop Heber's "Journals" for £500. "General Gordon's Diary" for £250, and the "Life of Hannah More" for £300.

The income of Scott was perhaps the largest ever made by authorship, yet he said that the pursuit of literature "was a good working-stick, but a bad crutch." His reputation was first made as a poet, and the following are particulars of his poetical efforts: "Lays of the Last Minstrel," published in 1805, £700, 6s.; "Ballads and Lyrical Pieces," published in 1806, £100; "Marmion," published in 1808, for this Messrs. Constable offered 1000 guineas soon after the poem was begun. It proved a very profitable speculation to its publishers. During the first month after its appearance, 2000 copies were sold, the price being 3s. 6d. the quarto volume. Next came the "Lady of the Lake," (1810), £1500. This found greater favour with the public than its predecessors, and with it Scott's poetical fame reached its zenith. A new poet appeared on the scene; it was Byron, and he completely eclipsed Scott. Scott tried, with two more poems, to win back his lost place as the popular poet of the period, and produced "Rokeby" and the "Bridal of Trianon"; the latter was issued anonymously, but both were failures. When Scott saw that his poetry did not attract many readers, he turned his thoughts and energy into another channel, and commenced his immortal novel, "Ivanhoe," by him an unfinished story, the work of former years, and he completed it, giving it to the world under the title of "Waverley." Constable offered £700 for the copyright—an amount deemed very large in those days for a novel to be published without the name of the author. Seven hundred sovereigns did not, however, satisfy Scott. He simply said: "It is too much if the work should prove a failure, and too little if it should be a success." It was a brilliant book, and continued the reading world. Scott had now found his real vocation. He received for eleven novels of three volumes each, and nine volumes of "Tales of My Landlord," the sum of £110,000. For one novel he was paid £10,000. Between November, 1825, and June, 1827, he earned £6,000, an amount representing £52 6s. 3d. per working day. From first to last Sir Walter Scott made by his literary labors about £300,000.

Without seeing a line of Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh," the Messrs. Longman undertook to pay £5000 for it. The terms drawn up were simple and read as follows: "That upon your giving into our hands a poem of yours, the length of 'Rokeby,' you shall receive the sum of £3000. We also agree to the stipulation that the few lines which you may introduce into the work shall be considered as reserved for your own telling."

His poem, of some 6000 lines, was written in a lonely cottage in Derbyshire. Moore never tired of telling his friends that the stormy winter in the country helped him to imagine, by contrast, the bright and everlastingly summers and glowing scenery of the East.

The work was a great success. The first edition was sold in almost fourteen days, and within six months six editions had been called for. "Thomas Moore," Capell recorded, at the age of 21 years, £600 for his "Pleasures of Hope," certainly a small amount for a fine poem, yet it gave him a name and enabled him to obtain large sums for some very slight literary services.

Very large sums have been paid for historical works. Hume received £700 per volume; and Smollett, for a catchpenny rival work, cleared £2000. The money made by Henry is set down, at £3000. The booksellers, says Leslie Stephen, made £6000 out of Robertson's "History of Scotland." He was paid for his "Charles V." the handsome sum of £4500. Langens' "History of England" is without doubt an able work, and for the author was paid £183. The author's profits for the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Gibbon, are put down at £10,000.

The foregoing are respectable figures, but they appear small when compared with the amounts paid to Lord Macaulay. On one occasion he had handed to him a check for £10,000, on account of three-fourths of the net profits of his "History of England."

According to a careful estimate Charles Dickens received £18,000 a year from his works for five years, and died worth nearly £100,000. He made every penny from his writing and readings. We need scarcely repeat the well-known facts that "he not only lived in a very liberal style for over thirty years, keeping up a considerable establishment, and often traveling without regard to cost, but he brought up a large and expensive family."

Thackeray did not make large sums with his books when we consider his undoubted genius and the high place he holds among the greatest authors. It is said that he never made more than £5000 out of any of his novels. He received large sums for his lectures; indeed, the platform yielded him better returns than the publishers.

Bulwer Lytton's earnings as a novelist is £8000. The Earl of Beaconsfield, it is said, received the largest amount ever paid in England for a single novel. His last work, "Endymion," was sold for £12,000.

Wilkie Collins was paid for "Armada" £5000. James Payn recently received £1000 for the right of running one of his novels in the pages of a literary magazine.

Anthony Trollope worked hard to gain a footing in the literary world. His earlier manuscripts were frequently rejected. He tried to induce managers of theaters to accept his plays, but not one was ever produced. The first year's labor with the pen, and a very hard year's work too, yielded £12. Next year the sum was still small, only amounting to £20, yet he did not despair. At last the happy tide came, and it was taken at the flood. It was in 1855 that he scored with "The Warden." From that time he was a man of mark; his works were in demand, and with each he earned £1000 a year, which soon increased to £2000 and £3000, and at the time of his death to about £4000.

Large sums of money were made by George Eliot, but we must not forget that she had some weary years to wait for the days of prosperity and that the story of her life contains many records of disappointment after brave struggles. We read of her living in humble apartments in London, and to save a little money, which she much needed when she went to Switzerland in 1849 she tried to sell her books and globes. It was not until she was 40 years of age that she gained a reputation by the publication of "Adam Bede." She received in cash down for the first sale of her books some £40,000, or about £2000 a year.

John Ruskin is his own publisher, and last year the profits reached £4000—about £1600 of which represents the profits on the new edition of the "Stones of Venice."

Lord Tennyson was paid about £100 for the right of printing a short original poem in a monthly magazine. For his ballad, "The Revenge," in the "Illustrated Century," he was paid 500 guineas. It became known some time ago that his lordship did not deem £5000 a year a sufficient sum for the exclusive right of publishing his works. He has changed his publishers several times. He is regarded as a keen man of business, and it is said that he generally gets the best of the bargain.

Money will not tempt Robert Browning to contribute to the magazines; his poems always see the light in book form.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR NEW STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.

IN THIS SEASONS DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES,

COMPRISING—

BRUS'ELS CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, NATURAL UNDYED WOOL and MOQUELLE CARPETS, LINOLEUMS and FLOOR CLOTHS, BROCHE SILKS, SATIN, PLUSIES, and TAPESTRIES for COVERING FURNITURE, CRETONNES, REPS, DANASKS, TABLE COVERS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, WHITE and COLOURED QUILTS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BEDSTADS, and BEDDING, TOILET SETS, DINNER SETS, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, LAMPS, and a full assortment of all FURNISHING REQUISITES.

An early inspection of our SPACIOUS SHOW ROOMS is respectfully Solicited.

the HALL & HOLTZ CO. OPERATING LTD.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1889.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in a case of impoverished blood, with scrofulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Lordship Street, Stoke Newington, N. C. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. (Advt.)

Today's Advertisements.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1223]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain MacCallin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1256]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1257]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN DOLLARS per Share for the year 1888, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board, N. J. ELDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1257]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of TEN DOLLARS per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as follows:—

Five Dollars per Share on the 15th November, 1889.

Five Dollars per Share on the 15th February, 1890.

Interest at the rate of 12 1/2% per annum will be chargeable on all Calls unpaid on due dates.

By Order of the Board, J. WHEELLEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1259]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER.

Apply to D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1258]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1260]

WANTED.

FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HERCULES JOHN SCOTT has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

COHEN & GEORG. Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [1215]

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street, containing 4 large light and airy rooms, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water laid on. Rent \$70 per month. Immediate possession.

Apply to "B," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [1869]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [13]

Intimations.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bedrooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

Table d'hôte—Breakfast, 8.30 A.M.; Dinner, 1 P.M.; Dinner, 7.30.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken. MRS. BOHM, Proprietrix. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [135]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MAT ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [703]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [116]

NOW READY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM in the EASTERN SEAS, by W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

"Lane, Crawford & Co."

"G. Falconer & Co."

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"F. Blackhead & Co."

"Heuermann, Herbst & Co."

"Mors & Seimund."

"MacEwen, Frickel & Co."

Mr. W. Brewer, The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow.

Mr. N. Moalla, Amoy. Messrs. Hodge & Co., Foochow. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. Hongkong, 30th September, 1889.

Announcements.

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ROUND THE ISLAND.

THE Steam-launch "PERSEVERANCE" will leave Paddler's Wharf at 8.45 P.M. Sharp (weather permitting) EVERY EVENING during current week.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central, up to 8.30 P.M. Fare, First Class.....\$1.00 Fare, Second.....50 Cents Music on board.

A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1249]

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the COMPLETE REPAIR of the American Barquentine "NELLIE M. SLADE," inclusive of Docking, Striping, Caulking, Remotalling, Spars, Rigging, etc., etc., so as to place the vessel as a First-class risk in "VERITAS."

The Tenders to be marked No. 1.—To include price for Docking, Striping, Remotalling, Damage to Bottom, Caulking Throughout, Remotalling, etc. No. 2.—To fit on board Spars, Sails, Rigging, Gear, etc., and all material to insure the vessel passing as a first class risk.

The same to be marked Tenders for repairs and addressed to the Undersigned not later than 4 P.M., on the 15th inst.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. C. TEIXEIRA, Master, Nellie M. Slade. Hongkong, 8th October, 1889. [1250]

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBTS contracted by my wife.

MARIANO TOLENTINO. Hongkong, 7th October, 1889. [1747]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION. 900 YARDS—TEN SHOTS.

Will take place next SATURDAY, the 12th October, at 4.20 O'CLOCK P.M. Cartridges will be allowed two Shot extra.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 5th October, 1889. [185]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned Bank Share Certificates, viz.:

No. B. 2071= 3465/66. 445/12 2131/55. 14389/92 50 Shares. 51602/712

IN THE NAME OF L. MENDEL. No. B. 2099= 1230/1289 10 " B. 2134= 53909/21. 5734/46 25 "

IN THE NAME OF W. D. SPENCE. No. B. 2124= 27918/27931 5 " B. 2126= 27918/27931 5 "

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL. together One Hundred Shares have been LOST, and should be same not be produced before the thirty-first day of December next. New Certificates will be issued to the said L. MENDEL, W. D. SPENCE, and W. H. GASKELL respectively, and the aforesaid Certificates B. 2071, B. 2099, B. 2124, and B. 2126 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as null and void.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [1217]

LOST.

THE Undersigned 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate in name of Scrip No. Nos. of Shares. 3465/66, 445/12, 2131/55, 14389/92 50 Shares. L. Mendel, B. 2071 2131/55, 14389/92, 51602/712

10 Shares, W. D. Spence, B. 2099= 1230/1289. 51602/712

25 " Do. B. 2134= 53909/21. 5734/46, 1406/10

15 Shares, W. H. Gaskell, B. 2126= 27918/27931. H. N. MODY. Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1222]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000. RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. J. S. MOULTON, Esq. G. S. MICHAELSEN, Esq. G. E. NOBLE, Esq. LEZ SING, Esq. POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—185 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sales and buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, ex. div., sales.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Vanguard Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—112 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$201.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$248 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Panion and Sunghie Dun Samantun Mining Co.—\$151 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$162 per share, sellers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$520 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.

The Sonkei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$41 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$51 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$125 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.

The Shamoon Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9th October, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Direction of Surface Current	Force of Surface Current	Direction of Bottom Current	Force of Bottom Current
Wellington	30.01	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Tokio	30.05	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Nagasaki	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Shanghai	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Hankow	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Hongkong	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Batavia	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Amoy	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1

10th October, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Direction of Surface Current	Force of Surface Current	Direction of Bottom Current	Force of Bottom Current
Wellington	30.01	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Tokio	30.05	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Nagasaki	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Shanghai	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Hankow	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Hongkong	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Batavia	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1
Amoy	30.10	51	W	Cloudy	W	1	W	1	W	1	W	1

The barometer continues falling in the north east and gradients are rather steep for north winds. Clear, warm and dry weather prevails in China.

Barometer reduced to level of the sea in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Thermometer in the shade in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Direction of wind in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Force of wind in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Direction of surface current in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Force of surface current in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Direction of bottom current in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Force of bottom current in London, Manila and Hongkong.

Hongkong Observatory, 10th October, 1889.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malwa*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 8th instant, at 5 p.m., and is expected here on the 14th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Galle*, with the American mail, left San Francisco on the 3rd instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with Canadian mails, left Vancouver on the 20th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon* Apar, with mails from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is expected here on the 14th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Brindisi*, left Bombay on the 2nd instant, at 8.30 p.m. for Hongkong.

The steamer *Pathan*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 13th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and is due here on the 13th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 357, R. Vasebeck, 9th Oct.,—Pakhoi 6th Oct., and Hoihow 8th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

KWANLOO, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lincolor, 10th Oct.,—Whampoa 10th Oct., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

PRESTO, German steamer, 655, Jensen, 10th Oct.,—Whampoa 10th Oct., General.—Siemssen & Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 10th Oct.,—Manila 7th Oct., General.—Russell & Co.

YANOTSE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonning, 10th Oct.,—Wuhu 5th Oct., Beans.—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Elie, German steamer, for Haiphong.

Priso, German steamer, for Chefoo.

Afghan, British steamer, for Sandakan, &c.

Tarapaca, British bark, for Sandakan.

DEPARTURES.

October 10, *Thales*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

October 10, *Yangtze*, German steamer, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Activ*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—32 Chinese.

Per *Zafiro*, str., from Manila.—Mr. Apar, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Yangtze*, str., from Wuhu.—Messrs. Schultz and Roberts, and 6 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, &c.—150 Chinese.

Per *Elie*, str., for Haiphong.—15 Chinese.

Per *Afghan*, str., for Sandakan, &c.—6 Europeans and 108 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Zafiro* reports that she left Manila on the 7th inst. The first part of the voyage had fine and light easterly winds. Latter part had strong N.E. winds and moderate sea thence to port.

The German steamship *Yangtze* reports that she left Wuhu on the 5th inst. Had fine weather with fresh N.E. winds until port.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver.—Per *Parthia*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *City of Sydney*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Avonchil*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *P. C. Clao*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Kwanloo*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Chefoo and Newerang.—Per *Velox*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Hal-Jong*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Independent*, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Galapara*, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Niobe*, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras.—Per *Calcutta*, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Whangpo*, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Khyu*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Neckar*, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ARONAN, British steamer, 1,410, T. Golding, 1st October.—Panorack 20th Sept., Sugar.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

AUGUST, Norwegian steamer, 1,016, Inberg, 8th Oct.—Kobe 1st Oct., General.—Blackhead & Co.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,034, T. Rowin, 6th Oct.—Bangkok 29th Sept., Rice.—Morris & Watt.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,664, J. C. Williamson, 15th Sept.—put back. Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Fricke, 26th Sept.—San Francisco 31st August, and Yokohama 20th Sept., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

ELSE, German steamer, 747, M. Gelsen, 7th Oct.—Manila 4th Oct., Ballast.—A. R. Marty.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Bransen, 6th Oct.—Swatow 5th October, General.—Melchers & Co.

FOO POO, Chinese steamer, 500, Lam Nam Woo, 9th Oct.—Kelung 6th October, Ballast.—Chinese.

HALOONG, British steamer, 783, F. Goddard, 8th Oct.—Tamsui 4th Oct., Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, W. J. Schafer, 6th Oct.—Bangkok 29th Sept., General.—Wieler & Co.

MARIA TERESA, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 2,011, R. Duperis, 6th Oct.—Tientsin 20th August, and Singapore 10th Sept., General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,382, Sommer, 9th Oct.—Kutchinotun 4th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, C. H. Kempson, 9th Oct.—San Francisco 11th Sept., Honolulu 19th, and Yokohama 4th Oct., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

PARTHIA, British steamer, 2,035, Wallace, 4th Oct.—Vancouver, via Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai, 6th Sept., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PIRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, W. H. Watson, 7th Oct.—Bangkok 1st Oct., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PRU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallis, 28th Sept.—Touzon 20th Sept., Coals.—Wing Tai & Co.

PLOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

VELUX, German steamer, 753, H. Johannsen, 9th Oct.—Saigon 4th October, General.—Eduard Schellhaus & Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, Speck, 7th Oct.—from Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WINGSON, British steamer, 1,577, A. D. St. Croix, 8th Oct.—Calcutta 21st September, Penang 29th, and Singapore 3rd October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, Westergaard, 19th Sept.—Hamburg 10th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bopert, 14th July.—Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 999, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Order.

CATHERINE, Danish brig, 251, H. L. Hansen, 25th Sept.—Manila 5th Sept., Sapanwood.—Siemssen & Co.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,370, D. S. Goodell, 28th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July.—Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lethrop, 17th June.—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM, British bark, 508, Charles S. Hodge, 29th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 17th August, 942 tons Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ECORT, American bark, 630, R. G. Waterhouse, 28th Sept.—Rajang 11th Sept., Timber.—Captain.

ERKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters Island.—Chinese Customs.

HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,028, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August.—New York, and Singapore 22nd August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

IRIS, British schooner, 206, H. C. Swan, 1st October.—Tientsin 14th Sept., General.—Captain.

KITTY, British bark, 302, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber.—D. Munro & Co.

MABEL, American bark, 750, Snow, 19th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MARABOUT, British ship, 1,498, Ferguson, 5th Oct.—Newcastle 20th August, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MAUNA LOA, British bark, 1,071, A. Douglas, 28th August.—Saigon 21st August, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

N. M. SLADE, American bark, 355, J. C. Texeira, 1st October.—Cebu 4th Sept., Sugar and Hemp.—Captain.

OCCIDENTAL, American ship, 1,170, M. Taylor, 26th Sept.—Shanghai 21st Sept., General.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

REPORTER, American ship, 1,265, J. Spalding, 10th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Order.

ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,250, Chas. H. Tabbot.—Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal.—Captain.

STELLA, American brig, 477, N. H. Rich, 22nd Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st August.

TARAPACA, British bark, 495, H. Kennet, 19th Sept.—Sandakan 4th Sept., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 14th July.—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

WANDERING JEW, American bark, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 30th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st August, Coal.—Order.

WM. CONNER, American ship, 1,423, Buttan, 24th Sept.—Newcastle 9th August, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

YUEN SANG, British steamer, 1,105, Slesser, 6th Oct.—Wuhu 27th Sept., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WHAMPOA.

YUEN SANG, British steamer, 1,105, Slesser, 6th Oct.—Wuhu 27th Sept., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Pathan	Liverpool	October 13th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Agamemnon	Liverpool	October 13th	Butterfield & Swire.
Malwa	London	October 15th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Arratoon Apar	Calcutta	October 14th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Port Fairy	Vancouver	October 16th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Brindisi	Bombay	October 20th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Galle	San Francisco	October 26th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	October 31st	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, via Suez Canal	Palinurus	Butterfield & Swire	October 12th.
London (direct)	Bombay	P. & O. S. N. Co.	October 15th.
London	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About October 14th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Caledonia	Measageries Maritimes.	Oct. 16th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	Oct. 27th, at 10 a.m.
Havre & Hamburg, &c.	Niobe	Siemssen & Co.	Oct. 15th, at 10 a.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Benlarig	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Oct. 13th.
San Francisco, via A. & C.	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 12th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Oct. 17th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	Parthia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits, &c.	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 16th, at 2 p.m.
Straits and Bombay, &c.	Khyu	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 19th, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Mennon	Butterfield & Swire	About Oct. 16th.
Singapore, Batavia, &c.	Goelpara	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 14th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Tientsin	Yuen-sang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Oct. 10th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Yuen-sang	Adamson, Bell & Co.	October 14th.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	Oct. 12th, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Elie	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Halooong	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Oct. 13th, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.
J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Piddar's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
CONSERVED MEATS,
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of He m
moor.
SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE
LUMBER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.